



Security Council

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21 September 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 21 SEPTEMBER 1994 FROM THE DEPUTY
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO
THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

According to Government sources and as confirmed by the international humanitarian organizations and media, the last 72 hours in the regions under the control of the Bosnian Serbs have seen the fiercest wave of ethnic cleansing, forcing thousands of non-Serb civilians to flee.

More than 3,000 Muslims, Croats and Gypsies have been in a most brutal way expelled from their homes and forced to flee towards the territories under the control of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Furthermore, those expelled are forced to walk through minefields, which has lead to several fatalities. In this brutal process, the innocent civilians have been stripped of all belongings, including real estate, money, jewellery and other valuables. Those victims who have tried to rescue any of their belongings have been severely beaten and tortured in a fashion unprecedented since the Fascist regimes during the Second World War. Furthermore, these acts have been followed by the separation and detention in concentration camps of able men from the group. The detainees are either being forced to conduct hard physical work in trenches to reinforce the Serbian front positions or they are being exchanged for prisoners of war.

Taking into account this latest round of ethnic cleansing, more than 10,000 Muslims, including hundreds of Croats, Gypsies and other non-Serbs, have been forced from their homes since mid-July of this year.

As the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) officially notes in its press release of 19 September 1994:

"Expulsions are continuing on a large scale despite repeated assurances given by the highest Bosnian Serb authorities. It fears that ethnic cleansing is entering its last stages in the Bijeljina area. Following the appeal made by its President on 7 September, ICRC calls once again on all parties to the conflict and on the international community to put an end to the unacceptable practice of exclusion of minorities, which is causing so much human tragedy."

Unfortunately, this final episode of the campaign of ethnic cleansing that has persisted since the beginning of the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina has, in the last several months, led the Bosniac and Croat populations from the Banja Luka and Bijeljina regions to the brink of extinction in plain view of the international community.

The continuity, systematic approach and persistence of ethnic cleansing decidedly confirm the scheme of Karadžić's Serbs, regularly supported by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, to cleanse completely all of the non-Serb population in order to prepare the inclusion of these ethnically cleansed territories in a so-called Greater Serbia.

During this time, the international community has not taken even one efficient step to stop the plight of thousands of innocent women, children and the elderly. This passive approach stands as a flagrant contravention of the Geneva Conventions and relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council.

As the ethnic cleansing process turns into its final stage, unfortunately the Security Council has not yet decided to consider as a matter of priority the draft resolution before it that proposes practical measures, in particular deployment of troops of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Banja Luka and Bijeljina with a view to deterring the further expulsion of these innocent civilians.

The Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina has once again been forced to request that the Security Council urgently undertake all the necessary measures to halt immediately and unconditionally the further expulsion of the population from their homes.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan Z. MISIĆ
Ambassador and
Deputy Permanent Representative



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LETTER DATED 21 SEPTEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the agreement on the
cease-fire and cessation of other hostile acts signed between the Tajik
Government and the Tajik opposition in Tehran on 17 September 1994.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated
as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: Russian]

Agreement on a provisional cease-fire and the cessation
of other hostilities on the Tajik-Afghan border and
within the country for the duration of the talks

The delegations of the leaders of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition (hereinafter referred to as "the Parties"), in the course of the consultations on national reconciliation held in Tehran from 12 to 17 September 1994 under United Nations auspices, as a major step towards a global political settlement of the conflict, national reconciliation and the solution of the problem of refugees, the constitutional system and the consolidation of the statehood of the independent and sovereign Republic of Tajikistan, have agreed:

1. To halt, on a provisional basis, hostilities on the Tajik-Afghan border and within the country.

2. The Parties have agreed that the concept of "cessation of hostilities" shall include the following:

(a) The cessation by the Parties of all military activities, including all violations of the Tajik-Afghan border, offensive operations within the country, the shelling of adjacent territories, the conduct of all forms of military training, the redeployment of regular and irregular military formations in Tajikistan, which might result in the breakdown of this Agreement;

Note: The Collective Peace-keeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Russian troops in Tajikistan shall carry out their duties in keeping with the principle of neutrality, which is part of their mandate, and shall cooperate with United Nations military observers.

(b) The cessation by the Parties of acts of terrorism and sabotage on the Tajik-Afghan border, within the Republic and in other countries;

(c) The prevention by the Parties of murders, the taking of hostages, unlawful arrest and detention, and acts of pillage against the civilian population and servicemen in the Republic and other countries;

(d) The prevention of blockades of populated areas, national economic and military installations and of all means of communication;

(e) The cessation of the use of all forms of communication and mass media to undermine the process of national reconciliation;

(f) The Parties shall refrain from using religion and the religious feelings of believers, as well as any ideology, for hostile purposes.

/...

3. The Parties have agreed to a provisional cease-fire and the cessation of other hostilities on the Tajik-Afghan border and within the country until the referendum on the draft of the new constitution and the election of the president of the Republic of Tajikistan, on the understanding that this is only a first step towards the achievement of national harmony and the settlement of all issues included in the agenda of the talks.

4. With a view to building confidence, the Parties have agreed that, within one month following the signing of this Agreement:

(a) The authorities of the Republic of Tajikistan shall release those who have been arrested and sentenced, in conformity with the list annexed hereto;

(b) The Tajik opposition shall release the prisoners of war in conformity with the list annexed hereto.

5. With a view to ensuring the effective implementation of this Agreement, the Parties have agreed to establish a Joint Commission consisting of representatives of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition. The Parties request the Security Council of the United Nations to assist the work of the Commission by providing political mediation services and dispatching United Nations military observers to the areas of conflict.

6. This Agreement was signed at Tehran on 17 September 1994 and shall enter into force as soon as United Nations observers are deployed in Tajikistan.

Head of the delegation
of the Republic of Tajikistan:

A. DOSTIEV

Head of the delegation
of the Tajik opposition:

A. TURAJONZODA

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General
of the United Nations:

R. PIRIZ-BALLON



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LETTER DATED 21 SEPTEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES
OF FRANCE, GERMANY, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE
UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Please find attached a copy of the proposal for a territorial settlement
presented to the parties by the members of the Contact Group.

This proposal has now been accepted by all the parties, with the exception
of the Bosnian Serb party. We should be grateful if you would have this letter
and its annex distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jean-Bernard MERIMÉE

(Signed) Detlev GRAF ZU RANTZAU

(Signed) Sergei V. LAVROV

(Signed) Madeleine ALBRIGHT

(Signed) David HANNAY, KCMG

Annex

[Original: English]

